

THE DAILY ARGUS

JOHN W. POTTER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1889.

It is reported that Boss Wells lately journeyed incognito to Indianapolis and had a private interview with the chief dispenser of patronage. If this be true it only substantiates what we have remarked on several previous occasions in regard to the Boss—namely, that the flies never roost on his cranium, not if he knows it.

MEDICOS OF TWO STATES.

Interesting Meeting of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Society at Davenport.—Diphtheria a Leading Topic Discussed.—The Water Was Tied.

The Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical association met in the rooms of the Business Men's association at Davenport yesterday afternoon. The following physicians were present: Drs. Cantwell, Baker, French, Crawford and Hazen of Davenport; Drs. Craig, Plummer, Dr. Eyster, Plummer, Jr., and Bernhard, of Rock Island. Neither the president or vice president were in attendance, so Dr. J. W. H. Baker, of Davenport, was chosen president pro tem, and G. L. Eyster, of this city, occupied his position as secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Dr. Allen, of Davenport, and Dr. Davidson, of Moline, were on the programme for papers, but neither of these gentlemen could be present and their papers were continued to the next meeting.

An interesting paper was read by Dr. J. W. Crawford, of Davenport, on pneumonia, which was discussed by Dr. Cantwell, of Davenport, and Dr. Craig and Eyster, of this city. Dr. Baker believed we must resort to the germinal theory for all diseases. Pneumonia was an inflammatory disease. In confirmation of this statement, he instanced a case he had a number of years ago. A boy had a loose tooth which troubled him and his mother advised him to pull it out. The boy pressed one of his fingers against it and it broke loose from the gums and flew back into his throat—into the lungs. This resulted in inflammation of the lung producing pneumonia from a foreign body. The tooth was beyond the reach of instruments and so the boy was treated for pneumonia. He passed through the difficult stages of the disease and after twenty-one days had elapsed he died. He could not see why pneumonia should not result from cold.

Dr. Cantwell opened the discussion on prevalent diseases. He stated that cases of sore throat, diphtheria, diphtheritic croup and scarlet fever were the most prevalent in Davenport. Diphtheria seemed to be proving more fatal lately than it had been. Reports from other cities in the state afflicted with it showed that the number of deaths from diphtheria in those cities was increasing. Most of the diphtheria cases reported in Davenport, he stated, were from the western part of the city—where houses were situated on low, wet ground, and where there was no sewerage. In the past six months but very few cases had been reported east of Brady street. Occasionally there are a few cases on the heights—but the houses in which they are, are always several blocks from each other; while on the low ground wherever a case is reported, several more are soon after reported from the same neighborhood. In damp weather the disease broke out more. Fewer cases were reported in extreme warm and cold weather. The doctor then gave his treatment of diphtheria cases. Turpentine, milk and whisky he had used with satisfactory results. Dr. Plummer, Sr., of this city, stated that they had but very few cases of diphtheria here—most of them were cases of sore throat. In the past six months but six cases of diphtheria had been reported. He always found foul water one of the sources of diphtheria. He believed in using calomel largely in the treatment of diphtheria patients. The doctor did not believe the disease could be attributed to water supply. He had secured samples of water from four hydrants in this city and sent them each—four weeks apart—to Dr. H. H. Rauch, secretary of the state board of health, for analysis. Analysis had been made in the Argus to this report, which was submitted to the city council at its last regular meeting. The report of the analysis in detail is as follows:

The averages of these figures are 6,000 parts of oxygen consumed, 251 albuminized ammonia, 0.64 free ammonia, 151 hardness, 1,315 of chlorine, and 26.2 of suspended matter, making the total of solids in 1,000,000 parts of water 192.2 or less than one-fifth of a part to a thousand. This exhibit of the remarkable purity of Mississippi water, taken at a period when the river was at a comparatively low stage is accompanied by a table showing the mean of the same elements at seven other points on the river. The total of solids at East Dubuque is 180.7; Quincy 180.8; Alton, (below the confluence of the Illinois river) 248.2; East St. Louis (below the Missouri) 257.6; St. Louis 491.6; Chester 493.3; and Cairo 577.7.

In conclusion of his letter, Dr. Rauch says: "Practically, the waters of the Mississippi are unaffected by the sewage and other wastes that flow into it, and the waters of the same may be regarded as wholesome. Some of the differences may be owing to the manner in which they are collected. The most marked feature in the amount of chlorine found in the Mississippi river after it has received the Illinois and Missouri rivers (7,156 at Alton, 9,814 at St. Louis) which alone is not regarded as particularly unwholesome."

"A month ago I was happy" is the declaration of Bryan W. Proctor, the poet. So were lots of other folks, who are now telling people in decided nasal tones: "Got a cold in my head." But there is still happiness to be secured; a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure any cough or cold.

There are 5,000 Hebrews in Minneapolis.

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Senator Johnson Makes Things Very Lively, and is Assailed by the Other Republicans—A Repetition of the Scenes Two Years Ago—The Illinois Capital—Senator Callahan Has a Walk-Over—Proceedings in the Legislature—Wisconsin and Michigan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—The exciting scene which characterized the senate proceedings two years ago over the lieutenant governorship were practically repeated yesterday, and the same spectacle was presented of a lieutenant governor barred from the chamber and his party associates protesting without avail at every step taken in the effort to organize the body of which they are members.

The Republican senators held an caucus early yesterday morning and decided that State Auditor Carr should not call the officers of the senate to order, as such an act would be equivalent to denying Robert Robertson a seat in the senate, but it was also decided that he should be present at the session of the senate and that the judge selected by the Democrats to administer the oath of office to the newly elected senators.

When Col. Robertson arrived he followed his way through the crowd directly to the door. David E. Holger, who laid violent hands upon the colonel during the last session of the senate, was outside guard at the entrance, and stopped him with a gesture. "I wish to go in," said the colonel. "Have you a ticket?" asked Holger. "I have not, but I am the president of the senate and demand admission."

"You can't have it," replied the redoubtable Holger. "I have instructions not to admit any one to the chamber unless he is a member of the senate or is a state officer or a representative of the press. Please stand back and make room for the gentlemen with tickets."

Robertson stepped to one side, and wrote a note to Senator Johnson as follows: "I have the honor to inform you that I am at the door of the senate ready to fulfill the duties of lieutenant governor as presiding officer, but an refusal of admission to the chamber. I request that you call the attention of the senate to the fact, and inform it that I am present and able to attend at the session of the senate."

The note was signed "Lieutenant Governor of Indiana," and was delivered to Johnson by one of the assistant doorkeepers. At this moment the galleries were thronged and an excited crowd pushed and struggled to secure entrance, and in a twinkling the entire space was taken.

At 10 o'clock Judge Mitchell, of the supreme court, stepped forward and said: "If State Auditor Carr is present, I will request that he come forward and organize the senate." Carr advanced from the rear of the chamber and to the officer, and said: "I understand that Lieutenant Governor Robertson is at the door to perform the duty expected of me, but is prevented by the refusal of the doorkeeper to admit him to the chamber. The law provides that I shall call the senate to order only in the absence of the lieutenant governor, and as he is present, I do not intend to exercise such a function. I therefore decline to organize this body."

Judge Mitchell then proceeded to call the senate to order, but he had scarcely uttered a word when Senator Johnson rose and protested against his action as an usurpation of the functions of the lieutenant governor's office. The galleries roared, and Johnson read a resolution declaring that Robertson was legally elected lieutenant governor, that he was then barred from the senate chamber, and that the proceedings were revolutionary and a violation of the plain letter of the